United Nations A/61/6 (Prog. 13)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 May 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Item 117 of the preliminary list*
Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2008-2009

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 13
International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

Contents

	Page
Overall orientation	2
Subprogramme 1. Research, analysis and advocacy	4
Subprogramme 2. Services for policymaking and treaty adherence	5
Subprogramme 3. Technical assistance and advice	7
Legislative mandates	8

* A/61/50 and Corr.1.

06-36649 (E) 140606

Overall orientation

13.1 In the United Nations Millennium Declaration the General Assembly established the achievement of sustainable development as an aim of the Organization. Sustainable development has many dimensions. It requires that the resources of the planet be shared so as to promote human dignity. It also requires good stewardship of those resources so that future generations may inherit a better world. Moreover, it is important to free individuals from the burden of "uncivil" behaviour in order to safeguard their survival, dignity and livelihood and assist in regenerating community values to prevent crime. This aspect is at the core of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

13.2 Actions against the world drug problem, global criminal activity and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting and require an integrated and balanced approach.

13.3 The report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, entitled "A more secure world: Our shared responsibility" (see A/59/565), highlights the need for a new security consensus in the twenty-first century which goes beyond that of State security, as was the case at the founding of the United Nations. The new security threats, individually as well as in their complex interrelationship, are all linked with development, the rule of law and human rights. Transnational crime and terrorism are among the six clusters of international threats identified in the aforementioned report. The Secretary-General, in his report entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005 and Add.1 and 2), and the General Assembly, in its 2005 World Summit Outcome, clearly recognize organized crime and terrorism among the major security concerns.

13.4 All of this has articulated clearly the strategic position of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime within the general nexus of development, security and human rights.

13.5 The policy directions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime are grounded in: (a) the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the universal legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; (b) the Millennium Declaration; (c) key resolutions of legislative organs, in particular General Assembly resolution 46/152, establishing the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and resolutions 45/179 and 46/185 C on the drug control programme; (d) the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on countering the world drug problem; (e) the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex), the related plans of action (General Assembly

resolution 56/261, annex) and the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex); (f) the recommendations resulting from the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1); and (g) the Secretary-General's report, entitled "Uniting against terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy" (A/60/825).

13.6 The three pillars of the work programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime are:

(a) Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drug, crime and terrorism issues and to expand the evidence base for making policy and operational decisions;

(b) Normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the relevant treaty-based and governing bodies;

(c) Field-based technical cooperation projects, upon request, to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

13.7 Globalization has created an environment where illicit drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can flow easily across borders. The welfare gains to be derived from open trade and the flow of public goods are offset, however, by the globalization of threats to the survival, dignity and livelihood of individuals. The interventions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime are therefore designed to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all: making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism.

13.8 This vision is comprehensive and forward-looking and sets the frame of the medium-term strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which is currently being developed. That strategy is based on extensive consultations with internal/external stakeholders and experts and aims at balancing comprehensiveness with selection. It is set against the need to clearly delineate the comparative advantage of the Office and set the stage for increased partnership strategies with major players in related fields.

13.9 In pursuing its objectives, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will make every effort to integrate the gender perspective, particularly in its projects in the areas of prevention, the provision of alternative livelihoods and human trafficking.

Subprogramme 1
Research, analysis and advocacy

Objective of the Organization: to increase knowledge and understanding of drug, crime and terrorism issues and to increase support for the prevention and reduction of illicit drugs, crime and terrorism

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased use of the evidence base by the international community to counteract drug, crime and terrorism problems	(a) (i) Increased use and number of citations of publications, technical reports and statistics of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (ii) Increased number of page views and downloads from the website
(b) Improved national scientific and forensic capabilities	(b) (i) Increased number of laboratories actively participating in the international collaborative exercise (ii) Increased number of institutions requesting technical information and materials available through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
(c) Increased support for national drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice activities	(c) Increased number of partnership and funding agreements with Governments, foundations, non-governmental organizations and private sector entities
(d) Increased public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as the relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(d) (i) Increased number of visitors to the website (ii) Increased number of stations that broadcast information on drugs, crime and terrorism

Strategy

13.10 The Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs is responsible for the subprogramme. The strategy for achieving the objective will include the following main elements: (a) providing timely and accurate statistics and analyses of the world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific regional manifestations of crime; (b) expanding the evidence base for policymaking; (c) providing drug testing and forensic expert services; (d) evaluating projects, programmes and the impact of interventions; (e) developing strategic planning and analysis; (f) achieving a better balance between prevention and enforcement in programme planning and project development; (g) conducting policy dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources; (h) reaching out to civil society, non-governmental organizations and international media; (i) carrying out targeted advocacy and communication activities, with emphasis on the media and with particular attention

to the needs of vulnerable children and youth; and (j) coordinating with other United Nations agencies on issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Subprogramme 2
Services for policymaking and treaty adherence

Objective of the Organization: to facilitate policymaking on issues related to drug control, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and the ratification of and compliance with related treaties, conventions and international legal instruments, in particular the new conventions against corruption and transnational organized crime and the protocols to the latter, as well as the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced quality of services provided for decision-making and policy direction by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto in force and the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption in force as well as for the implementation of the work of the International Narcotics Control Board	(a) (i) Percentage of members of the extended bureaux of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption in force expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat (ii) Percentage of members of the International Narcotics Control Board expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Board
(b) Enhanced drug control and strengthened legal regimes against crime, corruption and terrorism	(b) (i) Increased number of parties ratifying and implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, drawing on the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (ii) Increased number of Member States ratifying and implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption, drawing on the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (iii) Increased number of parties ratifying and implementing all of the first 12

	universal legal instruments against terrorism as well as the thirteenth instrument, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
(c) Enhanced capacity of Member States to comply with the provisions of the international instruments on drug control, crime, corruption, and terrorism	(c) Increased number of countries that have adopted national laws incorporating the provisions of treaties and conventions on drugs, crime and the prevention of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations
(d) Strengthened criminal justice systems through effective use and application of standards and norms	(d) Increased number of countries that have adopted national laws and administrative structures and practices consistent with United Nations standards and norms

Strategy

13.11 The Division for Treaty Affairs is responsible for the subprogramme. The objective will be achieved by pursuing a multi-pronged strategy consisting mainly of: (a) promoting the ratification and implementation of the international instruments on drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, especially by providing legal advisory, legislative and related institutional capacity-building support services and training, and facilitating transfer of related expertise; (b) strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to apply counter-terrorism legislation in conformity with the rule of law and cooperating closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council; (c) promoting international cooperation among countries, especially in extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery, with regard to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; (d) promoting the further development, as well as use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to facilitating policy elaboration and application, particularly by emphasizing a holistic approach to strengthening criminal justice systems; (e) performing secretariat functions for the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption and the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto in force; (f) providing technical and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly; (g) assisting the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor and foster compliance by Governments with the international drug control treaties; and (h) coordinating and collaborating with other relevant actors, especially the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network.

Subprogramme 3
Technical assistance and advice

Objective of the Organization: to sustainably reduce drug abuse, illicit drug production and drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, money-laundering, corruption, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and other forms of transnational crime and to assist Member States, upon request, with the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and with domestic criminal justice issues, including criminal justice reform

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced application of the rule of law	(a) (i) Increased number of countries utilizing tools, manuals and training material for improving criminal justice procedures and practices, in particular in relation to vulnerable groups, such as women and children (ii) Increased number of countries with improved anti-corruption mechanisms in both the justice and public sectors (iii) Increased number of post-conflict and transitional countries utilizing tools, manuals and training material for improving criminal justice procedures and practices
(b) Strengthened capacity of Member States to adopt and implement prevention and rehabilitation strategies against illicit drugs and crime	(b) (i) Number of countries which have adopted and implemented preventive strategies in line with international standards and norms (ii) Increased percentage of countries that provide access to quality service for treatment and rehabilitation (iii) Increased number of national HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes established in prisons and for potential and actual victims of human trafficking
(c) Enhanced capacity of Member States to enforce measures to counter criminal activity, including corruption, money-laundering, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, fire arms and illicit drug production and trafficking	(c) Increased number of criminal justice systems that are in line with international standards and norms

(d) Reduction in illicit crop cultivation through alternative development and sustainable livelihoods	(d) Increased access of affected countries to advisory services and technical assistance for alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, and the development of a sustainable livelihoods strategy

Strategy

13.12 The Division for Operations has primary responsibility for the subprogramme. The strategy for achieving the objective will include: (a) the development and dissemination of manuals and tool kits and international standards and norms; (b) the provision of assistance to Member States, upon request, to enhance national justice systems through various forms of technical cooperation, including knowledge transfer and training, advisory services and equipment, focusing in particular on capacity-building in drug control and crime prevention, with special attention to the impact of drug and crime-related problems on the population; (c) acting as a catalyst and working in partnership with other organizations to achieve efficient and optimum results.

Legislative mandates

Conventions

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (2000 and 2001, entry into force: 2003)

United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003, entry into force: 2005)

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)

General Assembly resolutions

46/152	Creation of an effective United Nation crime prevention and criminal justice programme
51/59	Action against corruption
51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security
51/191	United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions
52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women
S-20/2	Political Declaration
S-20/3	Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem
53/112	Mutual assistance and international cooperation in criminal matters
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/25	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
55/59	Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
55/255	Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
S-26/2	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
57/174	International cooperation against the world drug problem

58/4	United Nations Convention against Corruption
58/135	International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
58/136	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention
58/137	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking
58/138	Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
58/139	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
58/140	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
58/141	International cooperation against the world drug problem
58/205	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin
59/160	Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis
59/290	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
60/1	2005 World Summit outcome
60/43	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
60/175	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
60/177	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (annex: Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice)
60/178	International cooperation against the world drug problem
60/179	Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan
60/207	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Security Council resolutions

1373 (2001)	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
1377 (2001)	Declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism

1456 (2003) Declaration on the issue of combating terrorism

1535 (2004) Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1992/1 Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1997/27 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with regard to the development of crime statistics and the operations of criminal justice systems

1999/24 Action to promote cooperation and the functioning of the clearing house on international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1999/25 Effective crime prevention

1999/27 Penal reform

1999/28 Administration of juvenile justice

1999/30 Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations

2000/15 Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

2001/11 Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention

2001/12 Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna

2002/12 Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters

2002/13 Action to promote effective crime prevention

2002/14 Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children

2003/25 International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice

2003/26 Prevention of urban crime

2003/27 Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna

2003/28 International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims

2003/29 Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property

2003/30 United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

2003/31	Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2004/25	The rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction
2004/26	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes
2004/27	Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime
2004/28	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2004/29	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in combating money-laundering
2004/31	Prevention of urban crime
2004/32	Implementation of technical assistance projects in Africa by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2004/34	Protection against trafficking in cultural property
2004/35	Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities
2004/39	Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict
2005/14	Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
2005/16	Action against transnational organized crime: protection of witnesses
2005/17	International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime
2005/18	Action against corruption: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the entry into force and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
2005/19	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2005/20	Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
2005/21	Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform

2005/22 Action to promote effective crime prevention

2005/23 Strengthening reporting on crime

2005/27 International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs

2005/28 Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

42/4 Guidelines for reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

43/2 Follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

43/3 Enhancing assistance to drug abusers

43/6 Illicit cultivation

43/9 Control of precursor chemicals

43/10 Promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants

44/2 First biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together

44/14 Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed

45/1 Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse

45/13 Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs

45/14 The role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation

46/1 Renewing emphasis on demand reduction prevention and treatment efforts in compliance with the international drug control treaties

46/2 Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse

47/1 Optimizing integrated drug information systems

47/3 Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as one of its governing bodies

47/5	Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation
47/6	Effective controlled delivery
48/1	Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions
48/2	Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body
48/6	Women and substance use
48/8	Application of research in practice
48/9	Strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue
48/11	Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz
48/12	Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems
49/1	Collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
49/2	Recognizing the contribution of civil society in global efforts to address the drug problem in the context of reporting on the goals and targets for 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs
49/4	Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users
49/5	Paris Pact initiative

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held on 16 and 17 April 2003

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

1/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
4/1	Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime
7/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
9/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme